

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 21.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## EXCELLENT

**Beginning for Administration of  
Louisville's Rejuvenated  
Democracy.**

**Mayor Head Is At the Helm and  
Picks His Crew of  
Seamen.**

**Louisville's Ship of State Starts  
On Cruise of Four  
Years.**

**ABLE MEN FOR ALL PLACES**

It is Mayor Head now, and there is every indication that he intends to be Mayor of all the people and not subservient to any class or faction. His first address and his appointments thus far make show that the people were wise in their choice of a chief executive of the city. If he makes mistakes, they will be errors of the head and not of the heart.

The new Mayor was inaugurated at noon Tuesday in the presence of a throng that filled the Council chamber. Half an hour before he had been met at the Seelbach by the Kentucky Colonels and Mayor's Band. These acted as his escort to the City Hall. En route the heavens opened and the rain poured in torrents. At the same time the wind blew great gales, but the fury of the elements had no terrors for Louisville Democracy. Thousands braved the weather to cheer the new Mayor and his escorts. On arriving at the City Hall Mr. Head was conducted to the Council chamber by William J. O'Hearn, President of the Kentucky Colonels. There was little fuss or ceremony. Judge Shackelford Miller was on hand and administered the oath of office. It had been planned to have the Mayor make his inaugural address from a stand outside the City Hall, but bad weather made this impossible. Instead he spoke from the dais in the Council chamber.

After announcing his official cabinet Mayor W. O. Head briefly outlined the course he intended to pursue during the next four years. He promised to devote the best energies of his administration to give Louisville a good city government; that he had been elected on a platform that pledged a wise, economic and progressive policy and that it would be his constant endeavor to live up to that pledge. Mayor Head was brief but emphatic on the subject of Sunday closing, and those who know him understand that saloons will not open on Sunday. He also stated that graft in any branch of the city government would not be tolerated and promised cleaner and better streets. Another pledge he made was to maintain the Police and Fire departments at the highest possible standards. Mayor Head's first appointments were as follows:

Board of Public Works—Chairman Caldwell Norton, Major W. A. Colston, John D. Wakefield.

Board of Public Safety—Chairman Edward J. Tierney, Rush C. Watkins, Pendleton Beckley.

Chief of Police—Major H. Watson Lindsey.

Night Chief of Police—Major Patrick Ridge.

Chief of Detectives—Capt. John Carney.

Chief of Fire Department—Capt. Ben Dillon.

Health Officer—Dr. Edward Grant.

First Assistant, Dr. E. O. Witherspoon.

Second Assistant, Dr. Griffin C. Kelly.

Superintendent of City Hospital—Dr. J. W. Fowler.

City Buyer—R. B. Green, Assistant, John Bean.

Wharfmaster—Frank Dugan.

Superintendent of Eruptive Hospital—Dr. Ira Whittenburg.

City Comptroller—Samuel M. Wilhite.

Assistant, John Hancock.

Gas Inspector—John W. Veeland.

All of these gentlemen are well known in Louisville's business and professional circles, and each was chosen because Mayor Head thought he was eminently fit. Caldwell Norton is a well known financier and is Vice President of the Commercial Bank and Trust Company.

Major William A. Colston is Assistant Comptroller of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, a veteran of the Louisville Legion and the Spanish American war. He is a Kentuckian, a gentleman, a soldier and man of affairs. John A. Wakefield is a newspaper man of ability, and served the city before as a member of the Board of Public Safety.

On the Board of Public Safety there are three other good men. Edward T. Tierney was City Auditor for sixteen years and for six a member of the Board of Public Safety. He has the best interests of the city at heart, and has its business at his fingers' ends. Rush C. Watkins was for several years connected with the meat packing industry of Louisville, and is now connected with the real estate department of the Columbia Finance and Trust Company. Pendleton C. Beckley is a young attorney and is at present Second Vice President of the Louisville Commercial Club.

Major Watson Lindsey, the new Chief of Police, is a native of Louisville and a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Since his return from the Philippines he has been engaged in business, and has been successful. He is a man of deeds

instead of words. It is predicted that he will give Louisville a working police force rather than a fancy dress one. Second in command is Major Patrick Ridge, the night Chief. He fits in the job like it was made for him. He held it for six years before, and lost out on account of politics. He has served in every capacity in the department during the last twenty-five years, and none dare say aught against him. Capt. John P. Carney, the new Chief of Detectives, is another right man in the right place. He is not only a veteran policeman, but a former Captain of Police, and has at all times shown great ability as a detective. At the time of his appointment he was conducting the People's Meat Market on East Jefferson street. His new duties will not conflict with his business interests.

Few men in Louisville are more popular than Ben Dillon, the new Fire Chief. He is not only a fire fighter of experience, but has held every position of responsibility in the department.

With Dr. Edward Grant as head of the Health department, Dr. Joseph W. Fowler as Superintendent of the City Hospital and Dr. Ira Whittenburg Superintendent of the Eruptive Hospital, the hygiene of the city ought to be well looked after. R. B. Green, the new City Buyer, has been Secretary of the Louisville Tobacco Exchange for several years, and will make a safe and sane buyer for the city. John W. Veeland, the new City Comptroller, held that office under Mayors Grainger, Barth, Bingham and Grinstead. He is not only an expert accountant but a careful and painstaking official. Associated with him is Col. John Hancock, who has been in the office with him for eight years, and who previously served the city as Councilman, Alderman and City Treasurer.

Of the many appointments there are few that gave Irish-Americans and Democrats generally more pleasure than that of Frank Dugan, Wharfmaster. Mr. Dugan served the city several years as Inspector of Weights and Measures, and is always a wheel-horse Democrat. Thus far all of Mayor Head's appointments are to be commended.

## PROGRESSIVE POLES.

**Almost a Million Spent on  
Parish Structures in  
Chicago.**

Irish and German American Catholics all over the United States can learn a lesson in thrift, energy and self-sacrifice for holy mother church from the Polish-American Catholics of Chicago. St. Stanislaus' new church, with its school buildings, residence for priests and parochial halls, represents an outlay of \$800,000. All of this has been paid by the congregation with the exception of \$300,000, which it is expected will be liquidated within two years, because the Polish people are liberal in their contributions to the church.

In 1876 a stone building costing \$65,000 was erected on the site of the present structure. In 1889 a \$95,000 school building was erected, but this burned in 1906, and in its stead has been erected St. Stanislaus' Hall, the Sisters' House and the present school building where more than 3,000 children attend daily. They are taught by forty-five nuns.

The present rector, the Rev. Father Stanislaus Rogalski, and nine assistant priests, all of the Order of the Resurrection, are kept busy ministering to the needs of the immense flock. The manumoth buildings have been planned with an idea of furnishing all the people with profitable recreation, amusement and education. There are mother's clubs, altar societies, sodalities, a gymnasium, theater, night school and even a dance hall. Moreover, there is an orphan asylum, a home for the aged and infirm and a complete printing plant and prints an afternoon newspaper six days a week.

## CENTRAL BODY

**Of C. K. of A. Will Elect  
Officers at Next  
Meeting.**

Central Committee, C. K. of A., met in regular session on Friday night of last week, with President Schalda presiding and nine branches represented by one or more members. Encouraging reports were read from nearly all the branches affiliated. It was announced that the new directory would be ready for distribution in January. President Schalda announced that the election and installation of officers would take place at the next meeting.

The following nominations were made:

Spiritual Director—Rev. Father B. H. Westerman.

President—Eugene McCarthy.

Vice President—Ben Kruse and Ben Beckmann.

Secretary—William T. Meehan and Tony Montedonolo.

Treasurer—Charles Falk.

Sentinel—Joseph P. McGinn and Charles Hill.

Trustees—Capt. John B. Murphy, Newton G. Rogers, Harry A. Veneeman, Henry Bosquet, Joe Wernert and Louis Steiner.

Before the meeting adjourned President Schalda urged a full attendance at the next meeting.

## FIGHTING

**On the British Budget Will Be  
Resumed in Parliament  
Monday.**

**Birrell Irish Land Bill Doomed  
Until After the General  
Election.**

**Unionist Leader of Lords Says  
Subject Is Wearisome  
One.**

**SUTHERLAND'S VERY PLAIN TALK**

The beginning of the end of the fight over the Lloyd-George budget will commence in the House of Lords on Monday next. Both sides have had a fortnight's respite from the fierce fighting, and all are ready if not eager for the fray. It is more than probable that the Lords will reject the budget. In that case the present Government will doubtless step down and out. In the event the Birrell Irish land bill must be held in abeyance, too, until after a general election.

Hugh B. Sutherland, associate editor of the Philadelphia North American, who recently returned from a tour of Ireland, in an editorial in his paper last Sunday summed up the Irish land situation very succinctly. Even if it is disappointing to Irishmen and to Irish-Americans, it appears to cover the situation adequately. Mr. Sutherland writes:

The Irish land bill, the last link in the chain meant to bind the tenant farmer to his homestead and make the place of the old-time fetters that linked him with slavery, seems to be doomed, for this session of Parliament at least. It went to the House of Lords almost complete in every detail; it came back to the Commons mutilated and useless. By a vote of 219 to 54 the popular chamber of the British legislature refused to agree to the amendments of the Peers, and as a result the bill is returned them for further consideration.

Bearing in mind the fact that the House of Lords represents in its membership an overwhelming Tory majority; that it is, just now, especially so; and that the budget of the House of Commons has forced upon it, and that its traditional policy toward Ireland is the very reverse of liberal and enlightening, there is nothing to indicate that it will reverse its decision upon the land bill. On the contrary, it is more than likely that the wreckers of the measure in the Lords—Clarendon, Clonbrock, Atkinson, Dunne and others of that anti-Irish ilk—will render compromise impossible, and thus sound the deathknell of the measure.

The third reading and passage of the mutilated bill in the House of Lords disclosed, most significantly, the way in which legislation affecting Ireland is treated by the hereditary lawmakers of the gilded chamber. Deploping the wreck of the bill, the Earl of Crewe, the Government leader, remarked that it was a most unfortunate fact that the mangle in committee "had been exclusively carried on by noble Lords from Ireland," and that it was matter for regret that the English Peers had not taken an impartial view of the subject. To Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leader in the House of Lords, had the ready rejoinder that "the reason that Peers not connected with Ireland gave the subject rather a wide berth was accounted for by the fact that the subject was a most wearisome one."

No solitary sentence in any argument of the House of Lords could possibly give clearer or more eloquent expression to its general attitude toward Ireland than this brutally frank enunciation of the Government leader. Here was a measure of even-handed justice affecting thousands of Irishmen, a measure upon which the peace and prosperity of a country largely depended, yet, purely because they regarded it as "a beastly bore" or "damned Irish nuisance," the miserable clique that mainly owes its position as lawmakers to the accident of birth evades discussion of it and leaves to an irreconcilable and reactionary minority of Irish landlords the determination of a legislative enactment which it was their sworn and their bounden duty to examine, to discuss, to reject or to approve.

With the average English Tory Peer regarding Irish legislation as "a wearisome subject" and the average Irish Peer dead set against it, Ireland's chances for reforms through the House of Lords are slim—so slim, indeed, that we are forced to regard the Irish land bill as within the shadow of the spinnaker.

## MORE STRINGENT RULES.

A Rome correspondent of the New York Herald writes: The six hundred Redemptorists of the United States, in common with those of the rest of the world, will be interested in a recent decision of the Congregation of Religious, which has just been made public. It concerns the rights of individual Redemptorists to possess and use property. Their rights to do so is recognized within certain limits, but they are not allowed to form capital or keep accounts in their own name, and their right to dispose of property

is limited to their more immediate relatives for some pious purpose, with the approval of their superiors. Very stringent rules also have been laid down for all religious bodies in the United States and elsewhere regarding the contracting of debts. These provisions are a part of the new legislation which is to form the general laws of the church after 1911.

**MAJOR PATRICK RIDGE,  
The New Night Chief of Police.**

**NEW IRISH STAR.**

**Tenor From Athlone Wins  
Plaudits in Grand  
Opera.**

Students and critics of grand opera in New York and Philadelphia are going wild over a new tenor. He is not an Italian; neither is he a Frenchman or a Spaniard. He is plain John McCormack, and he hails from Athlone, Ireland. Moreover, he is only twenty-four years old. Reginald De Koven and other competent critics in New York praised his singing, but admitted that he was new in the art of acting his part. The truth is that his voice was only discovered two years ago.

In Philadelphia last Saturday night he appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor" with Luisa Tetrazzini as Lucia, while McCormack essayed the role of Edgardo. The critic of the Philadelphia North American says: "And so it came to pass that the voice that came out over the footlights against the heartbreaking Stranini's cellos that soared now and then almost as nobly as Tetrazzini's own, was not the voice of McCormack after all. It was the voice of Athlone, quiet Athlone, with its name all plaintive like a girl's; green little Athlone, tucked away in the quiet twilight on the other side of the world, with the scent of the bogs driving over its deserted fields and its little church bells tinkling away of Sunday mornings. That's what it was. And wasn't there something in that figure of the brave gossoin that stamped out in brave trappings to put Athlone-Athlone!—in rank with Paris and Berlin, and Rome, and Munich, as a producer of the raw stuff of grand opera? It was enough to take one's breath away to think of the daring of it."

## MADE MERRY.

**Members of St. John's Be-  
nevolent Society Cele-  
brated Anniversary.**

The members of St. John's Benevolent Society and their friends celebrated the twentieth anniversary of that organization at Phoenix Hill Park on Wednesday night. The society is made up of men of St. Vincent de Paul congregation, and has accomplished great good in its twenty years of life. It seemed that the entire St. Vincent de Paul parish had turned out in honor of the occasion so great was the throng at Phoenix Hill Park. Ben Spence called the meeting to order, and introduced John Dodd, the first President of the society. Mr. Dodd made an interesting talk on the history of the organization, and briefly outlined the good that its members had accomplished. President Reiss made a brief address, and told what the society was doing at the present time. Mr. Speaker, Chairman of the evening, also made a brief address. He has been a member of the organization nineteen years and six months, and was fully able to talk of the body in a lighter vein.

## PRESIDENT TAFT

**Makes Address at Golden  
Jubilee of Catholic  
Church.**

The people of St. Aloysius' parish, Washington, D. C., celebrated the golden jubilee of that church with a grand parade last Sunday afternoon. As the parade passed President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Falconio, the Papal Delegate, stood on the church steps and smiled their approval as the marchers passed by. Preceding the parade President Taft made a brief address. He was introduced to the assembled crowd by the Rev. Father Eugene McDonnell, rector of the church, who referred to the fact that fifty years ago James Buchanan, who was then President of the United States, was present at the dedication of the church.

## REASONS

**Why Americans Should Thank  
Almighty God This  
Year.**

"The season of the year has returned when, in accordance with the reverent custom established by our forefathers, the people of the United States are wont to meet in their usual places of worship on a day of thanksgiving appointed by the civil magistrate to return thanks to God for the great mercies and benefits which they have enjoyed.

"During the past year we have been highly blest. No great calamities or flood or tempest or epidemic have befallen us. We have lived in quietness, undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Peace and the plenty of bounteous crops and of great industrial production animate a cheerful and resolute people to all the renewed energies of beneficent industry and material and moral progress. It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and gratefully acknowledge the divine source of these blessings.

"Therefore, I hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving, and I call upon the people on that day, laying aside their usual vocations, to repair to their churches and unite in appropriate services of praise and thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fourth."

Thanksgiving day is an annual national holiday by custom, and is always preceded by a proclamation of the President of the United States. It sprang from the old Puritan custom of holding religious thanksgiving services in the fall of each year, after the crops had been harvested.

After the Colonies had gained their independence the custom was followed throughout the length and breadth of the land. It shows that there is a deep seated religious feeling in the American people, even though it does not appear on the surface. Every President has encouraged that religious feeling by proclaiming a day of thanksgiving to the great Creator and Giver of all gifts on the last Thursday in November of each year.

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"I am glad to be present on this occasion, the golden jubilee of the foundation of this church. In our country, in this Government and under our constitution there is no union of Church and State. This has been sometimes misunderstood by those who did not know our institutions as an indication that there was something hostile on the part of our Government toward, or some lack of sympathy with, the church of God. This is as far as possible from the truth; and I have always sought, in assisting every such church on interesting occasions like this, to testify by my presence and by words of congratulation that there is nothing which the United States so depend upon for progress and advancement of their ideals as the influence and power of the churches in the community.

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## REASONS

**Why Americans Should Thank  
Almighty God This  
Year.**

**President Taft Issues Annual  
Proclamation to This  
Nation.**

**Bounteous Crops and Freedom  
From Calamity We Owe  
to Creator.**

**SPRINGS FROM PURITAN CUSTOM**

As is customary, President Taft has issued a proclamation declaring next Thursday Thanksgiving day. The President's proclamation speaks for itself. It reads as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A proclamation:

"The season of the year has returned when, in accordance with the reverent custom established by our forefathers, the people of the United States are wont to meet in their usual places of worship on a day of thanksgiving appointed by the civil magistrate to return thanks to God for the great mercies and benefits which they have enjoyed.

"During the past year we have been highly blest. No great calamities or flood or tempest or epidemic have befallen us. We have lived in quietness, undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Peace and the plenty of bounteous crops and of great industrial production animate a cheerful and resolute people to all the renewed energies of beneficent industry and material and moral progress. It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and gratefully acknowledge the divine source of these blessings.

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## TYRANNY

**Has Always Been Opposed by  
the Church and Her  
Teachers.**

**Catholicism Has Not Been Foe  
of Lawfully Organized  
Labor.**

**Cries to Heaven Against Crimes  
That Injure the Wage  
Earners.**

**INTO ETERNITY.**

**Popular Frank Eberhard  
Passes to Eternal  
Rest.**

**WHAT CHURCH HISTORY TEACHES**

The sentence of such eminent labor leaders as Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell to prison for alleged contempt of the United States courts, and their appeal for a stay of sentence pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, recalls to mind several things. First that the Catholic church has always been the friend of labor, and next that Socialists, Anarchists and piratical labor leaders both at home and abroad have ever been the foe of the church. History shows that the Catholic church has ever been opposed to tyranny. She condemns alike injustice to the employer and employee.

Her catechism teaches that there are four sins crying to heaven for vengeance: Wilful murder, oppression of the poor, defrauding a laborer of his wages and certain offenses against morality. Three of these are much alike. The employer who oppresses the poor or who defrauds the laborer is certainly morally guilty of wilful murder, perhaps wholesale murder. The employer who rebels against the employer who would rob him of his livelihood, who would starve his wife and children to death, is looked upon as a malefactor, and is hailed before the court—oft-times cast into prison.

The Catholic church is not opposed to labor combinations as long as these societies respect the law of God and the natural and civil rights of man. At the same time the church is opposed to tyranny, whether it comes from the employer or the employee. Whenever and wherever these labor combinations encourage riot and bloodshed the church warns her children to stand aloof. In combinations of the uneducated the temptation to violence is very great. In them there are always evil and designing men, with nothing to lose and much to gain by agitation. They foster quarrels between employers and employed and then incite their dupes to deeds of violence and disorder.

In the early days of Christianity there were labor societies or guilds established by the church in European countries. Each trade had its own guild or society, and each was under the protection of the church. These guilds worked together and each tradesman had to seek perfection in his own line. To attain this end when an apprentice was taught all his master knew he went to another town, often to other countries. Hence today we have the English word in labor circles, a "journeyman," to distinguish the finished tradesman from the novice.

When the revolt against the Catholic church led by men like Luther, Henry VIII, and John Calvin came to pass the labor guilds were either sorely distressed or totally wrecked. Protestants call that movement "The Reformation." It might just as well have been called "The Disintegration of the Labor Guilds."

The church stands today where it always stood—the foe of tyranny and oppression, but the labor societies that were led into the turmoil by designing men went down. They have never gained their full strength since. In England, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and parts of Germany many labor advocates are Socialists or Anarchists under other names. But labor men are waking up, particularly in America. Even in England there are signs of an awakening to true conditions. Henry Hyndman, a well known London Socialist, recently delivered an address in Hyde Park. He took some of the anti-Catholicism to task as follows:

"The authors who represent the middle class economy of our times, the Protestant divine whose creed is the devil take the hindmost here and hereafter, fail to discover anything but a luxury debauch and hypocrisy in the Catholic church of the fifteenth century. It is high time that, without any prejudice in favor of that church, the nonsense which has been foisted onto the public by men interested in suppressing facts should be exposed. The church, as we all know, was the one body in which equality of conditions existed from the start. The lands of the church were held in trust for the people, whose absolute right of assistance when in sickness and in poverty was never disputed. Universities, schools, roads, recreation houses, hospitals, poor relief, all were maintained out of the church funds. Even the retainers dismissed after the wars of the roses were in great part kept from actual starvation by the conventual establishment and by the parish priest."

The bridge-elect is a charming young lady of the West End, and has been much admired in Catholic society circles. Mr. Keenan is associated with his father, Thomas Keenan, Sr., in the undertaking business. He is active in Hibernian circles and is Secretary of the County Board. Few young men in Louisville are more highly regarded.